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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'65-1y

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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JOHN LUTZ.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 39

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One column	36.00	45.00	80.00

Political.

A DIMMYKRATIC PROTESTAYSHUN AGAINST TAXASHUN.

BY DINNIS O'FLAHERTY.

Its ruined we are wid taxayshun,
The likes ov it nivir wuz known;
The load that is piled upon us
Wud squash out the heart ov a stone,
Yez may talk about fraydum and justice,
The price ov the Union, an' that,
But the price that is axed fur sich thrifles
Is too high fur a good Demmykrat.

What's the wurrth ov the Union whin whiskey
Iz taxed wid a shillin' a quart?
Can a Government be wan ov fraydum
Whin you've got to pay out money for't?
To be shure, fur ayquil taxayshun
Its a Dimmykrat's duty to bawl,
But meeself thinks it mity unpropur
To be Dimmykrats taxin' at all.

Is the Government wan ov our choosin'?
Don't illekshun returns ansir No?
Is Congress, that piles on the taxes,
Any more thin a Radikle show?
Hev we got our fair share ov ploondher?
—An' the whole is all that we ax—
Thin why shud a Radikle Congress
Upon Dimmykrats levy a tax?

"Its the war," is the radikle ansir,
"Its the war that brought on the expinse."
That's a fact that I'll not be disputin',
But what Radikle dares make praytinse
That Dimmykrats wanted the fitin'?
Faix, the Radikles, all of 'em know
Whin the South packed their thrunks to thravel,
We tould thim "God bliss yez, an' go."

Did Vallandigham vote to buy powdher
To kill Dimmykrat friends in the South?
Did Pindleton Sphake fur coershun,
Or Saymore wid war fill his mouth?
Did they shware that by traitors an' rebels
The Union shud niver be shplit,
Though it tuk iviry man an' ayche dollar
To maintain it?—Divil a bit!

Whin our Southern frinds got mad in arnist
An' blazed away at the flag,
Did the Dimmykrat chiefs sayze their soords thin
An' rush to defind the ould rag?
Did we dhrop our picks an' our shovels
An' run to inlisht, iviry man,
To fight for the Union an' fraydum
An' gloory?—Divil a wan.

Twuz fitin' an' marchin, we did tho',
But not ov the Radikle kind;
While in front the souljers wuz fitin'
We wuz doin' our fiting behind.
As fur marchin'! Set a dhraft wheel a turnin'
An' we'd thravil away double quick,
Whin a Dimmykrat pathriot wuz dhraftid
He'd fur Canady shtrait cut his stick.

'Ginst our Southern Dimmykrat braythrin'
'Twuz Radikle souljers that fought,
An' they killed Southern Demmykrat voters
Wid Radikle powdher an' shot.
'Twuz Radicles did most the fitin'
An' fired the money away,
But now they put taxes on whishkey
An' the Dimmykrats have it to pay.

That the wans what did all the mischief
Shu'd pay for't is sartinly sinse;
An' if there'd bin no fitin'
There'd have bin no war expinse.
So its fair I'll be afther thinkin'
What a good Payce Dimmykrat axes,
That the souljers that did all the fitin'
Thi mselves shud pay all the taxes.

DEMOCRATIC ALPHABET.

A—Andersonville, a place where the Democratic rebels starved 12,000 Union prisoners to death.

B—Beauregard, a good Democrat, who wrote to the rebel Democratic Secretary of War of Richmond, in 1862, that it was time to hoist the black flag and kill the Union prisoners by the garrote.

C—Canada, an English province, from where raids were made into the United States by Democratic rebels.

D—Jeff. Davis, the head of the Democratic rebellion.

E—Emissaries who were sent during the rebellion by the Democrats, to France and England to persuade those governments to help destroy our Republic.

F—Forrest, the butcher of Union prisoners at Fort Pillow, a good Democrat, and a delegate at the Democratic Convention at New York.

G—Guerrillas, Democratic partisans, who hung Union prisoners during the war, outraged the wives of the same, and burned their dwellings.

H—Hunger, which Union soldiers, as prisoners of war, were made to suffer by Democratic rebels.

I—Indians, employed by the Democrats at Pea Ridge to scalp Union prisoners.

J—Johnson, the renegade; a good Democrat. The author of the New Orleans massacre, in 1866, when Union men were murdered by Democratic rebels.

K—Kuklux, the name by which the Democratic murdering bands are known. Many thousand Union men have already been murdered by these Democrats.

L—Abraham Lincoln, murdered by that good Democrat, J. Wilkes Booth, because he was true to the Union.

M—Murderers were the Democrats in New York who struck down offensive people, burned down orphan asylums, and were addressed by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency as "my friends."

N—Nigger! nigger!! nigger!!! is one of the Democratic arguments against the party of the Union.

O—Organization and arming for a new rebellion is now preached by the leaders of the Democratic party.

P—Payne, one of the conspirators and a good Democrat.

Q—Quantrell, a good Democrat, and who during the war hung hundreds of Union soldiers, and murdered defenceless old men, women, and children; destroyed nearly the whole of the town of Lawrence, in Kansas.

R—Rebellion against liberty and humanity was the battle cry of the Democrats in 1864, and it is so again in 1868.

S—Semmes, a Democratic pirate, who burned many merchant vessels during the rebellion.

T—Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!! is one of the great words used by the Democrats, but they never say that these taxes were made by the Democratic rebellion.

U—The Union is only hated by Democrats, and they were the only ones who endeavored to destroy it.

V—Vicksburg is the place where General Grant made his second speech to a Democratic mass meeting.

W—Wirz is the name of a celebrated Democrat who was the executioner of thousands of Union soldiers.

X—The substitute of a signature used by the majority of Democrats (who burn down negro school-houses) to make a mark, because they cannot write their names.

Y—Yancey; the name of a Democrat who was a rebel Democratic commissioner in France.

Z—Zeal was displayed by the Democratic rebels in hunting down Union men with bloodhounds.

CATECHISM FOR THINKERS.

What is the cause of high taxes?
The war.
Who made the war?
The Democratic party.
Why did they make the war?
Because they were expelled from political power.
Why were they expelled from power?
Because they were owned, body and soul, by an aristocratic, ambitious sectional class interest, which sought, in defiance of the Constitution, the will of the people, and natural right, to perpetuate its power by obtaining control of the territories and the States to be formed out of them.
What chiefly encouraged this aristocratic class interest to make war upon the Union?
The oft-repeated, stereotyped public declarations of Democrats of all sections, never rebuked or disavowed by that party, that the Union should be dissolved if the demands of the slaveholders were resisted by the people.
Who were in power when this aristocratic interest undertook to dissolve the Union?
The Democratic party.
What did they do to prevent it?
Nothing.
What did they do to assist the traitors?
They gave them the forts, arsenals, cannon, ammunition and public money in the south, and sent them all they could from the north.
What did Gen. Scott beg of them to do to prevent the war?
To do as General Jackson did, garrison all the Southern forts.
What reply did they make?
That the slaveholders would not like it.
How long was the Democratic party in power after secession commenced?
Three months.
What were the traitors doing all that time?
Surrounding fort Sumter with batteries of British guns?
What did a Democratic Administration order Major Anderson to do?
To let them alone.
What did the Republican Administration do when Sumpter grew short of provisions.
Sent them more provisions.
What did the Democratic party at Charleston do with those British guns?
They rained shot and shell upon the old flag on the walls of Sumpter until Anderson was compelled to lower the flag and evacuate the fort.
What was the consequence?
Four years of civil war; the death of half a million of men; a national debt of three thousand million of dollars; the high tax and the high prices.
If the Democratic Administration did nothing to prevent the dissolution of the Union what did the Republican Administration do?
They prevented it.
Who said the war was a failure?
The Democratic party.
Was it a failure?
Yes, on their side.
What do they ask the people to do now that they have failed in the war they made?
Restore them to power.
Will the people do it?
We guess not.

REASON FOR NOT LIKING BLAIR.

"I don't like Blair," said a graybaired, farmer-looking man, the other night, as we stood before the St. Charles, listening to the General's speech.

"Why?" demanded a fiery-faced little man, snappishly, "Ain't he a smart man?

"I suppose so."

"Ain't he a courageous, brave man?"

"He may be; I dare say he is."

"Ain't he a gentlemainly, social, good-hearted fellow? G—and T—, both Republicans here, say so. Don't you believe it?"

"I don't deny it."

"Didn't he fight the rebels hard—didn't he defend the Government, tell me that?"

"Yes, I believe he did. I won't deny it."

"You *can't*! Now if he is smart, and brave, and gentlemanly, and social, and proved himself loyal, why in thunder don't you like that sort of a man?" demanded the fiery-faced admirer of Blair.

"Did you ever do anything in the way of pork-raising?" replied the farmer like looking man coolly.

"No! What's that got to do with it?"

"Why, there is a good deal of human nature in hogs—or, rather, there is a great deal of hog in human nature. I have had a good deal of experience in pork raising, and I've noticed a great deal of difference among a litter of pigs. There are hundreds of sleek, well fed pigs that possess a sort of self respect. They take their feed quietly, without any fuss, either holding their nose in the trough, or, taking a few mouthfulls out, munch away at it contentedly. But there never was a litter of pigs so well behaved and orderly but what you or I could pick *one* out of them that had no manners. *That's the one that gets into the trough!*" Now, the Blair family may be a smart family, social in their way, and as full of fight as an egg of meat. In a *general* way, they may mean well to the Government, but from what I've seen and heard to night, I am satisfied that they are all alike in one respect. *Every one of the family is anxious to get into the trough!*"

HATRED OF UNION SOLDIERS.—"If I could have my way I would place JEFF. DAVIS in Congress, where he richly belongs. Then I would go to Concord, take all the miserable battle-flags from the State House, and make a bonfire of them in the State House yard. (Great applause.) Then I would go all through the North and destroy all the monuments and gravestones erected to the memory of Soldiers. In short, I would put out of sight everything which reminds us that we ever had a war with our Southern brethren.

"I do not know that I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of the way as soon as possible."—*Henry Clay Dean, in a speech at Manchester, N. H., February, 1868.*

THE Copperheads cry taxes, taxes, taxes, and charge the Republican party with extravagance and corruption, yet for the past three years with the Treasury Department entirely in their control, they have collected and paid into the Treasury from taxes on whiskey less than $45,000,000 when the actual amount should have been $240,000,000. Such is Democratic economy.

A "TAKING" SPEAKER.

After General Blair had addressed the Democratic gathering in front of the St. Charles Hotel on Monday night, one Mr. Jones, hailing from some district unknown to the audience, mounted the rostrum and proceeded to deliver himself of an intensely honest and patriotic address. He was in favor of honesty in all things, even in politics. He didn't take any bonds during the war, (because he couldn't get his hands on them) believing they were not a safe investment, but it was honesty now to pay every dollar of the debt in greenbacks. The drift of the learned gentleman's remarks led all his hearers to look upon him as the "honestest hindividual" they had ever heard talk; but the sequel to our story will expose the hypocrisy of his "taking" style. He retired to his room at the St. Charles to find the gentleman assigned quarters with him sound asleep. Carrying his "taking" style into practical use, he proceeded to take everything in the room. He had spoken too long, for the want of a watch, so he appropriated his sleeping partner's time piece. He needed something to illustrate the "carpet bagger" on his next political effort in the glorious cause of the Democracy, so he took the man's well-filled satchel. He needed boots wherein to travel off, so he finished his job by drawing on his victim's patent leathers and leaving his own seedy brogans behind. Having another engagement to address a Democratic meeting he took a hurried departure, forgetting to stop and see the clerk to settle the "little bill" he had contracted. The orator found himself suddenly introduced to two of Mayor Blackmore's police, at the Union Depot yesterday morning, just as he was about taking his departure for the East. He was brought to the tombs, stripped of his plunder and permitted to depart, as the patriotic Democrat whom he had robbed refused to make information against him. Mr. Jones will speak at the Battery some night this week in order to discover to the masses how easily Radical leaders steal from the Government Treasury. Gentlemen with good gold watches are expected to attend, but they will be wise to leave their repeaters at home. So much for the speaker who followed General Blair at the great demonstration on Monday night.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER puts the question straight in the following extract, which we quote from a recent letter written by him: "Since all the men who sought to destroy the government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's life time to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better than he who, through all the years from 1860 to 1865, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and outrageous treasonable acts."

PROF. MAHAN, of West Point, says of the New York *World's* attacks on Grant's military capacity: "Happily for American patriotism, the descendants of the men who are now engaged in defaming Grant's military actions will live to blush for their sires and glory in the grand results of Grant's triumphs; and when these detractions, which are as ephemeral as the sheets which contain them, now scattered broadcast through railroad cars and grog-shops, and their authors shall long have passed away from the memory of man, Grant's name and military fame, like those of the great captains who have preceded him, will loom up grander and grander, as they recede into the mists of successive ages.

Poetry.

LOVE'S QUEEN.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

He loves not well whose love is bold;
I would not have thee come too nigh;
The sun's gold would not seem pure gold
Unless the sun were in the sky.
To take him thence and chain him near,
Would make his beauty disappear.

He keeps his state; do thou keep thine,—
And shine upon him from afar;
So shall I bask in light divine
That falls from love's own guiding star.
So shall thy eminence be high,
And so my passions shall not die.

But all my life shall reach its hands
Of lofty longing toward thy face,
And be as one who speechless stands
In rapture at some perfect grace.
My love, my hope, my all, shall be
To look to heaven and look to thee.

Thine eyes shall be the heavenly lights,
Thy voice shall be the summer breeze,
What time it sways, on moonlit nights,
The murmuring tops of leafy trees.
And I will touch thy beautious form
In June's red roses, rich and warm.

But thou, thyself, shall come not down
From that pure region far above;
But keep thy throne and wear thy crown,—
Queen of my heart and queen of love!
A monarch in thy realm complete,
And I a monarch— at thy feet.

Miscellaneous.

AUDUBON, THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

BY JAMES PARTON.

One of the happiest of men, and one of the most interesting of characters, we have had in America, was John James Audubon, the celebrated painter and biographer of American birds. He was one of the few men whose pursuits were in accordance with his tastes and his talents; and, besides this, he enjoyed almost every other facility which falls to the lot of a mortal.

His father was a French admiral, who, about the middle of the last century, emigrated to Louisiana, where he prospered and reared a family. His distinguished son was born in 1780. While he was still a little boy, he showed a remarkable interest in the beautiful birds that flew about his father's sugar plantation, particularly the mocking-bird, which attains its greatest perfection in that part of Louisiana. He soon had a considerable collection of living birds; and he tells us that his first attempts to draw and paint were inspired by his desire to preserve a memento of the beautiful plumage of some of his birds that died. In delineating his feathered friends he displayed so much talent that, at the age of fourteen, his father took him to Paris, and placed him in the studio of the famous painter, David, where he neglected every other branch of art except the one in which he was destined to excel. David's forte was in painting battle-pieces; but his pupil was never attracted to pictures of that kind, and he occupied himself almost exclusively in painting birds. At seventeen, he returned to Louisiana, and resumed, with all his former ardor, his favorite study.

"My father," he says, in one of his prefaces, "then made me a present of a magnificent farm in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Schuykill, where I married. The cares of a household, the love which I bore my wife, and the birth of two children, did not diminish my passion for Ornithology. An invincible attraction drew me towards the ancient forests of the American continent, and many years rolled away while I was far from my family."

To facilitate his design of studying birds in their native woods, he removed his family to the village of Henderson, upon the banks of the Ohio, whence, for fifteen years, he made excursions into the forest with his portfolio, rifle and game bag.

From the great lakes to the extremest points of Florida—from the Alleghenies to the prairies beyond the Mississippi—through impenetrable forests, in canebrakes almost impassable, and on the boundless prairies, he sought for new varities of birds, copying them of the size of life, and measuring every part with the utmost nicety of mathematics. Up with the dawn, and rambling about all day, he was the happiest of men if he returned to his camp in the evening, in his game bag a new specimen with which to enrich his collection. He had no thought whatever of publishing his pictures.

"It was no desire of glory," he assures us, "which, led me into this exile—I wished only to enjoy nature."

After fifteen years of such life as this, he paid a visit to his relations in Philadelphia, carrying with him two hundred of his designs, the result of his laborious and perilous wanderings. Being obliged to leave Philadelphia for some weeks, he left these in a box at the house of one of his relatives. On his return, what was his horror and despair to discover that they were totally destroyed by fire. "A poignant flame," he remarks "pierced my brain like an arrow of fire, and for several weeks I was prostrate with fever. At length, physical and moral strength awoke within me. Again I took my gun, my game bag and portfolio, and my pencils, and plunged once more into the depths of forests. Three years passed before I had repaired the damage, and they were three years of happiness. To complete my work I went every day farther from the abodes of men. Eighteen months rolled away, and my object was accomplished."

During his stay in Philadelphia, in 1824, Audubon became acquainted with Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who strongly urged the naturalist to publish his designs. This, however, was a work far too expensive to be undertaken in America alone. He proposed to issue several volumes of engravings, colored and of life-size, with other volumes of printed descriptions. The price of the work was fixed at a thousand dollars. Before he had obtained a single subscriber, he set his engravers to work and proceeded to enlist the co operation of wealtpy men of England and France.

He was received in Europe with great distinction, and obtained in all, one hundred and seventy subscribers, of whom about eighty were Europeans. While the first volume was in course of preparation, he returned to America, and spent another year in ranging the forests to add to his store. In 1830, the first of his wonderful works appeared, consisting of a hundred colored plates, and representing ninety-nine varieties of birds. The volume excited enthusiasm wherever it was received. The king of France and king of England inscribed their names at the head of his list of subscribers. The principal learned societies of London and Paris added Audubon to the number of their members, and the great naturalists Cuvier, Humboldt, Wilson and others, joined in a chorus of praise.

The work which consisted of four volumes of engravings and five of letter-press, was completed in 1839. For the later volumes, he again passed three years in exploration, and one time, was enabled to study the birds on the coast of Florida in a vessel which the government of the United States had placed at his disposal. Returning to New York, he purchased a beautiful residence on the shores of the Hudson, near the city, where he prepared for the press an edition of his great work upon smaller paper, in seven volumes, which was completed in 1844.

Many New Yorkers remember that about that time he exhibited in that city a wonderful collection of his original drawings, which contained several thousands of animals and birds, all of which he had studied in their native homes, all drawn of the size of life by his own hand, and all represented with their natural foliage around them.

He was now sixty-five years of age, but his natural vigor appeared in no degree abated. Park Goodwin, who knew him well at that time, describes him as possessing all the sprightliness and vigor of a young man. He was tall and remarkably well formed, and there was in his countenance a singular blending of innocence and ambition. His head was exceedingly remarkable. "The forehead high," says Mr. Godwin, "arched, and unclouded; the hairs of the brow prominent, particularly at the root of the nose, which was long and aquiline; chin prominent, and mouth characterized by energy and determination. The eyes were dark grey, set deeply in the head, and as restless as the glance of an eagle." His manners were exceedingly gentle, and his conversation full of point and spirit. Still unsatisfied, he undertook in his old age a new work on the quadrupeds of America, for which he had gathered much material in his various journeys. Again he took to the woods, —accompanied, however, now by his two sons, Victor and John, who had inherited much of his talent and zeal.

Returning to his home on the banks of the Hudson, he proceeded leisurely to prepare his gatherings for the press, assisted always by his sons and other friends. "Surrounded," he wrote, "by all the members of my dear family, enjoying the affection of numerous friends who have never abandoned me, and possessing a sufficient share of all that contributes to make life agreeable, I lift my grateful eyes toward the Supreme Being, and feel that I am happy."

He did not live to complete his work upon the quadrupeds. Attacked by disease in his seventy-first year, which was the year 1851, he died so peacefully that it was more like going to sleep than death. His remains were buried in Trinity Cemetery, which adjoins his residence.

His sons, it is said, have continued the labors of their father, and design one day to publish the work on the quadrupeds of America. Mr. Audubon also left an autobiography, which perhaps may see the light. Besides his eminence as an artist, Audubon was a vigorous and picturesque writer. Some passages of his descriptions of the habits of the birds are among the finest pieces of writing yet produced in America, and have been made familiar to the public through the medium of the school reading-books.

We learn from the career of this estimable man that he who would accomplish much in the short life-time of a human being, must concentrate his powers upon one subject, and that object congenial with his tastes and talents. Audubon did in his life one thing, he made known to mankind the birds of his native land; and he did this so well that his name will be held in honor as long as the materials last of which his volumes are composed.

A CALIFORNIA WATERING PLACE.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following pretty picture of a California watering place: The "Glenbrook" is sacred to the watering place necessities of rich folks in Virginia City. It is within a few hundred yards of Lake Tahoe—the loveliest sheet of water in California. The lake, embosomed by snowy mountains, has an altitude of 6,218 feet. It is twenty-three miles long and fifteen wide. The boundary line between California and Nevada runs across it longitudinally, leaving three-fourths to the former. Lake Bigler was formerly its name, but during the war, the Legislature of California changed it, on account of Gov. Bigler's sympathy with rebellion. The water of the lake reaches a depth of nearly 1,600 feet, and is so singularly clear that its surface tints are of three or four shades—light pea-green near the shore, deep sky-blue half a mile out, and indigo blue in the centre. The best swimmer can hardly keep afloat in its waters, so pure are they and so rarified the mountain atmosphere. It is fed by springs and melted snow, and in July and August rises four or five feet. Prevailing winds visit it daily, and more charming yachting is not afforded anywhere. The superb mountains that gird it round, are clothed with royal forests of fir, pine, balsam oak, and even silver poplar. The fine groves have attracted the enterprising Yankee, and several steam saw mills are planted on the limpid margin.

Entrancing as Lake Tahoe is in repose, it has seasons of wrath and peril. On one occasion last winter it writhed in its bed like a wounded tigress, and flung itself on shore with a vehemence like that of the ocean. It tore one saw mill to pieces and damaged all more or less. Even in summer, sudden squalls come and go, so the pleasure boats have an element of danger to spice their scudding over the blue expanse. The special beauty of Lake Tahoe is Emerald Bay, a land-locked little harbor on the west side, where the distant stony bottom is clearly defined by exquisite prismatic refraction, and where a most romantic waterfall comes leaping down from the sparkling snow fields on the summit. The climate is one of the most even, sparkling and invigorating on the Pacific Coast, and the future of lake Tahoe is to be a great watering place.

DISRAELI TRYING THE POWER OF SILENCE.

A late London letter contains the following: Mr. Disraeli's silence begins to be commented on. While his lieutenants are issuing addresses and making speeches in every borough and county, their leader utters not a word. Ordinarily, he attends one of the Buckinghamshire agricultural dinners held in the autumn, and says his say on such politics as happen then to be uppermost. This year he has refused all invitations, and gives it to be understood that he will make no speech anywhere at present. Nor has he issued any address to his constituents. His persistent reserve gives color to the report which daily becomes more current, that the Tory Premier meditates a flank movement. Satisfied that the No Popery cry has failed utterly to rouse the religious fanaticism of his party, he is probably ready to abandon it and the Irish church together. The only question is, can he carry his party with him, as he carried them on reform. It is a slight matter that they stand committed, one and all, by their election addresses, to defend the church to the last gasp. So were his Cabinets committed against reform, but he threw them over without a scruple, and they suffered themselves to be thrown over without much protest. It is too soon to say they must undergo the same humiliation as to the Irish church, but it is clear enough that Mr. Disraeli is considering whether they shall or not. Except this strange reticence when all other men are speaking out, there is not much evidence to add to what I have before sent you. The address of Sir John Pakington, War Secretary, is thought a little fish, but then Sir John is much too stupid a man to be in the confidence of his chief. Rather more significant is the recent speech of Sir Stafford Northcote—significant again by its silence. Sir Stafford belongs to the "no surrender" faction of the Cabinet, yet even he makes nothing like a pledge of unconditional support to the church. He is for maintaining it, but there is nothing of the "sink or swim, survive or perish" style in his address. Possibly he has learned prudence of his teacher.

SUNDAY.—Thank God for the Sabbath! After six weary days of toil and care, and business anxiety, how delightful is the coming of the Sabbath—the wheel of Ixion ceases in its turning revolutions, and the stone of Sisyphus upon the hill side, the back is eased of its burden, the mind is lifted from the thoughts of daily cares and avocations to the contemplation of higher and nobler themes. The Sabbath is a glorious institution. To the beast at the plow, to the artezan at his workshop, to the chemist in his labratory, to the professional man amid his books, and to the author with his pen—comes the Sabbath with a like blessing to each.

Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion and imposture, are preserved and reposed.

He that does not know those things which are of use and necessary for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he knows besides.

PATIENCE.

If any essential is lacking in the American character it is patience. Patience is not indifference, or indolence, or want of ambition, or trusting everything to Providence. It is simply giving, in every plot, plan or expectation, its proper place to the element of time. A man may drive business to the utmost, and yet be a model of patience. If he recognizes the fact that certain events cannot occur until after certain other events that certain processes require so much time and certain others so much; if, while wasting nothing in unnecessary delays, he never tries to bring about a result before its proper turn on the programme, which must be determined by natural and unalterable conditions as well as his own will, he is practically patient. And the exercise of patience is the sublimest of all arts. It is impatience which has given us so many shabby railroads, leaky canals, wild cat business concerns, break-neck roads, and houses unfit to live in. It is impatience which so often reverses the programme of household economy, and puts the spending before the earning. It is impatience which makes bad mechanics and superficial students. It is impatience which has needlessly created the most serious issue of the present political campaign—the disposition of the public debt. It is impatience which induces so many young men and boys to enter callings in which they get immediate pay, and which they are compelled to remain in all their lives, with little or no increase of remuneration. It is impatience which makes so many farms large and half cultivated, instead of small and thrifty.

What we all want is more patience—a recognition of the fact that time is an element in every problem, which cannot be overlooked without vitiating the solution. Great results never spring from momentary efforts. The brilliant invention, the living book, the military triumph, are merely the suddenly announced consequences of long continued processes. The inventor may have been all his life turning his one idea over and over, and shaping his bits of metal so that it will work harmoniously with the laws of mechanics.—The author has spent years learning to write a correct paragraph, to say nothing of the time required for the collection and arrangement of facts and the transformation of plot and circumstances. The commander has been slowly drilled into the mastery of the principles whose judicious application makes his day of victory. The study of natural sciences suggests constantly this essential lesson; and in the latter developments of geology the mind is lost in wonder at the stupendous example, beneath our very feet, of the divine art of patience.

HINTS TO DRINKERS.

There may be seen daily, on Chestnut street a man clad in faultless apparal, with a great diamond upon his braest vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire on his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knows it better. His occupation is the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alchol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale store bearing a large basket upon his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are first weighed out to him. To raw lixuor this imparts a degree of smoothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation, brandy the glibness of that which is best matured. An astringent called cachu, that would almost close the mouth of an ink bottle is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, a pound of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) is silently placed in the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. The mixer buys these things in various quarters. They are the stable of the art.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE GIRLS.—Can we not bring up our girls more usefully, less showily, less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them from babyhood that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it is earned? Can we not put it into their minds, whatever be their station, principles of truth, simplicity of taste, hopefulness, hatred of waste, and these being firmly rooted, trust to their blossoming up in whatever destiny the young maiden may be called?

MEN of mere sentiment are to be avoided. They are generally in disguise. The cloven foot is there, but is covered for the time. Ladies should keep a sharp eye to the windward. Men who constantly pour into the ears the most glowing of sentiments, have generally a purpose as base in itself as their words are false. A sentimental man is not only apt to be a fool, but a villain; while a man of sentiment may be the finest of gentlemen.

ELM BARK is very generally used in Norway for making leather, and it is

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

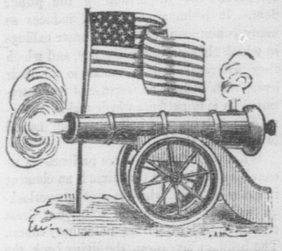
FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Blinghurst,	18. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rane,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

VICTORY!



UNION THUNDER!

Great Republican Victories.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska

All Republican by Large Majorities.

Our Congressman, Judge and Assemblymen all Elected by handsome majorities.

Election of Grant & Colfax assured!

No official returns have yet been received and we are only able to give estimated majorities. Pennsylvania is put down as safe for 15,000 Republican majority, Ohio 30,000, Indiana 12,000, and Nebraska 3,000!

Official returns will make some changes and some of the majorities may be smaller and others larger, but the general result will not be materially changed. An immense fraudulent copperhead vote has been polled in this State. Many of the voters have been imported from New York and Maryland. These will not be on hand at the Presidential election so that our majority then will be largely increased.

In our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, the Copperheads have polled a large fraudulent vote wherever they have had the majority of the election boards. The whole gain in this county and even more, is in all probability made up of carpet-baggers from Maryland, illegal naturalizations and other fraudulent voters of various kinds. Adams county in this Congressional District was largely colonized in the hope of carrying the Copperhead Congressman. No corruption, fraud, bribery or trickery has been left untried by the Copperhead leaders of the district, but all their efforts have failed.

CONNECTICUT!

The latest returns from Connecticut, giving the official vote of all but three districts, indicate a Republican majority of about FOUR THOUSAND. Last spring the Copperheads carried the State by 1764 of a majority, our gain therefore is about 6000 in an aggregate vote of from 85,000 to 90,000 votes. The first telegrams last week reported about ten thousand of a gain, but six thousand will answer all practical purposes just as well. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana follow suit.

HONEST JOHN.

The latest telegraphic news as we go to press reports Hon. JOHN COVODE as having carried the 21st Congressional District, after a desperate contest, by twenty-five of a majority.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court, at Nisi Prius, Judge Sharswood, in the matter of the rule on Colonel Snowden in regard to the fraudulent naturalization certificates, Judge Sharswood, this morning, delivered his opinion at great length, cancelling the twelve forged certificates of naturalization.

He exonerates Prothonotary Snowden and adjourns the court. This is cheering news for the Democrats, who were fearful of having declared illegal all naturalizations made since September last, amounting to about six thousand votes.

Death of Howell Cobb.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia died on Friday last of apoplexy, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

REACTION IN CONNECTICUT.—The town elections in Connecticut on Monday last show a decided reaction in favor of the Republicans since last spring. It is useless for the Democrats to say there is nothing in these local elections, or that they only reflect the sentiments of the people upon local questions without regard to national topics. In a crisis like the present, on the eve, as we are, of a momentous Presidential election, these little signs indicate the bend of the popular sentiment upon the great issues of the hour. The great Republican gain of fourteen hundred in the city of New Haven is especially significant. Altogether, we are bound to take this result in Connecticut as the first manifestation of the approach of that immense tidal wave which will sweep over the whole country in favor of General Grant in November next.

THAT SAME OLD COON!

"THAT ROOSTER'S EYES IS SOT."

Gettysburg Repeated! The Johnnies routed horse, foot and dragoon! Glory! Glory! Glory! State Ticket 15,000 majority! Cessna's Record Vindicated! Rowe *rows* the Cops up Salt River! Bedford County gone to the Dogs! Grant's election a settled fact! Where's your Chicken, Meyers!

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The Supreme Court Naturalizations—They are Declared Illegal—An Important Letter from Judge Read—A Death-Blow to Democratic Frauds.

The Hon. John M. Read, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has written the following letter, which speaks for itself, and which will be read with deep interest at the present time:

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1868, No. 1119 Chestnut street.—My Dear Brother:—In the early part of the week ending on the 26th of September last I heard casually that the number of naturalizations in Nisi Prius was very large, and on Saturday I was informed that some persons were arrested for naturalization frauds in that court. This arrested my attention, and I wrote a note to my brother Sharswood, who was holding the court, suggesting certain regulations which were adopted by the courts of New York, giving facilities to any citizen to know who was naturalized on the preceding day, his residence and the name and residence of his voucher, or witness. The suggestion was only partially adopted.

On Monday, the 28th, it was stated to me that seven hundred and twenty persons had been naturalized on that day, and that there was strong suspicion of fraud. That evening I wrote and had delivered to the Prothonotary a note requesting him to give me the number naturalized on each day in September, including the 28th. The next morning I called on brother Sharswood, and finding his views were so different from mine, I wrote him a letter, which was delivered to him before one o'clock on that day, a copy of which is annexed to this note, marked (A).

Complaints being made that all access to the naturalization papers or records was refused to respectable citizens, on the next day (having received from the Prothonotary the list I had asked for) I wrote another note to my brother Sharswood, a copy of which is annexed (marked B).

In the proceeding before Alderman Beitler Colonel Snowden testified "his duty was to attach his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves of the court, and he admitted that his name might possibly be attached to them without their having been sworn to." The Crier of the Nisi Prius said: "I or Mr. Schell swear the petitioners or vouchers, but do not mark the papers so that we can recognize them; I have administered within the last ten days from two to four thousand oaths." One of the persons naturalized, named Huninger, swore: "I was in the rebel army from 1862 to 1865; Schnitzel asked me how long I had been in the country, and I told him; he asked me if I had any citizen paper, and I said no, and he said I could get it without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497 N. Third street, to a Democratic committee; I e put his name to a paper and paid ten cents, and got a ticket. We then came to the court; Schnitzel also swore to George Minnich; he said taking an oath was nothing; at Leckfeldt's he said, "I can swear fifty times for a glass of beer."'

Another naturalized person, named Mullock, said: "I am forty-two years old; have been at Leckfeldt's fourteen days; I came there from New York; a man named Snyder swore I resided here over one year immediately before I made the application; I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since."

Colonel Snowden could not recognize any of the men. It is clear, then, that the whole practical part of naturalization is intrusted to two tipstaves, who, on Monday, 28th of September, made seven hundred and twenty citizens.

During the September Nisi Prius six thousand and eighteen persons were naturalized, of whom two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were naturalized during the last week. See paper appended marked (C).

The opportunities for fraud are, therefore, vastly multiplied by this practice of lightning speed in creating citizens, many of whom understand English very imperfectly. The natural consequence is, that frauds are committed in the process of naturalization, and papers are afloat which are believed to be forgeries, but are so well executed that the Prothonotary cannot say positively that it is not his own name.

It is therefore clearly the duty of the Prothonotary to ferret out these frauds by every means in his power, and by giving free access to all respectable citizens to examine the naturalization records and papers, in order to assist in their detection. The Prothonotary of the highest tribunal in the State should not avail himself of any technical objection, but throw the whole open to a searching examination. Nothing else will satisfy the community.

Applications directly and indirectly were made to me to interfere personally, which I of course declined to do, having no power to control in any way the Judge regularly assigned to hold the Court of Nisi Prius. I however thought it proper, under all the circumstances, to telegraph Judge Agnew, and Judge Williams, who was attending his sick wife in the interior of New York, to come to Philadelphia, which they did. Judge Agnew arrived on Saturday and Judge Williams on Sunday morning; but we did not meet until Monday.

After a careful examination of the acts of Assembly we were unable to discover any authority to convene a special session of the Supreme Court. The court in banc having risen in July last, without an order of adjournment, its next meeting, as prescribed by law, will be at Pittsburg, on the third Monday of the month.

The judges have been regularly assigned for September and October, we of course had no right to interfere with them. Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office for reasons which when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full judge of the court. We all three regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the *nisi prius*, however old or by whatever judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore illegal.

Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge himself.

This was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of Allegheny county.

This will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court whenever Judge Williams takes the oath of office.

I should not have intruded upon you my opinions, or those of Judges Agnew and Williams, were it not necessary that they should be known to you and Brother Sharswood, and through you to the community.

You will oblige very greatly by having this read in open court. I am, very truly, yours,
JOHN M. READ.

To Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(A.)

No. 1119 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868.—My Dear Brother:—Since our conversation this morning I have learned that in the Court of Quarter Sessions the naturalizations since September 17, 1868, are about 824; each petition is approved and signed by the Judge, and every day, before the office closes, each paper is folded, indorsed and handed to a clerk for index. Of these 824 a number came from the Democratic Committee.

Court of Common Pleas—Naturalizations September 1, 700. The Judge signs every paper.

District Court—Naturalizations since September 1, 600, of which 100 were from the Democratic Committee. The Judge himself interrogates each applicant and the voucher, and many are rejected.

This information is public, not private. I have requested our Prothonotary to inform me how many have in this month (exclusive of yesterday) been naturalized, and how many were naturalized yesterday.

The information has not been given me and I am, therefore, obliged to rely upon common report which gives the naturalizations of yesterday at 720, and before at 4000, making a total 4720.

A single day, therefore, outnumbers the whole naturalization in two courts, and nearly equals them in a third.

My own opinion is that the duty is imposed on the Judge of personal examination, and that the practice of the District Court seems to be the nearest approach to a proper execution of the acts of Congress.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.

(B.)

My dear Brother: I hope and trust every facility will be given to respectable citizens to examine and take memoranda of the naturalization papers in our court. I understand this is the practice in every other court in the country.

The public have a deep interest in knowing whom the courts are daily making voters, and they are entitled to the knowledge. Every other body concerned in giving qualifications to citizens to entitle them to vote is obliged to do it openly and to make it public.

How much greater then is the duty imposed upon a judicial tribunal, the highest in the State, which is *creating* citizens, to let all its proceedings be known to all its fellow citizens.

In New York every citizen can know the names and residences, and the name of the witness of all persons naturalized the preceding day in all the courts of the city. The number naturalized and the *number rejected* by the court upon examination are given.

These matters are all published daily in certainly one, if not more of the public journals of that city.

In a republic form of government all judicial proceedings, particularly the *creation of citizens*, should be made known to the community, and this cannot be done if the court will not do it, nor allow any person access to its records in order to do it.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

September 30, 1868.
No. 1119 Chestnut street,
Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court

(C.)

Naturalization in Supreme Court, 1868:

September 14	69	September 26	464
" 15	39	" 28	720
" 16	49	" 29	518
" 17	102	" 30	428
" 18	110	October 1	476
" 19	191	" 2	484
" 21	395	" 3	254
" 22	381		
" 23	415	Total	6018
" 24	497	Naturalization du-	
" 25	434	ring last week	2872

Naturalization during the same period in—
Quarter Sessions 1460
Common Pleas 857
District Court 781
Total 3098

HOW COPPERHEAD VOTES ARE MADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*The Tribune* this evening issues the following extra. The facts are obtained from the Police Headquarters, and can be depended upon:

New York city is being fast emptied of her roughs to-day. Last evening and to-day their ugly countenances have been seen congregating around the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot at the foot of Courtlandt street, all bound for Philadelphia.

These roughs and bullies are the "repeaters," who intend to swell the Democratic vote in Philadelphia to-morrow, providing they are not apprehended. The police are well aware of their intention, but are powerless to prevent their departure. They have been recruited in almost every ward in the city, and each delegation is headed by a prominent "striker," who is to receive the lion's share of the funds. There are less by one hundred and fifty Emigrant Runners in the First ward to-day; they cuff be easily recognized in acrowd. Most of them wear rough pilot-cloth coats, with blue and red flannel shirts, and glaze caps.

The "Pudding Gang" from the Swamp, in the Fourth ward, have deserted their haunts, most of them having left in the early train. They have round bullet heads, their hair being cut moderately close and combed behind their ears.

The West Broadway rangers from the Fifth ward were wild with delight last night previous to their departure by the Washington train; it is not known under whose auspices they travel. It is supposed they took possession of the train.

The old Dead Rabbit crowd from the Five Points, and Mulberry street, and from the Sixth Ward, started by the Amboy boat at an early hour this morning.

The old "White Ghost Runners" from the Tenth ward have deserted Broome street to earn a square meal of victuals. Much fasting has made them ravenous, and it will take a plucky Philadelphian, with plenty of nerve, to dare challenge them. They went by the way of the Erie Railroad to Great Bend and will reach Philadelphia by a circuitous route. A number of them will escape detection by going this route.

By far the largest crowd is the silver fingered gentry that congregate around the St. Cloud, right under Captain Mills' very nose. They expect to "work" many an exciting crowd, beside voting early and often. Very few of them are basking in the sunshine on Broadway this afternoon. They all dress with good taste, being very partial to blue cloth walking coats and black pants. Last, but not least, were 150 Metropolitan bandits, under the notorious Dick Crocker, all well armed and spoiling for a fight. They hail from the Twenty-first ward.

Full 5000 of the most hardened desperadoes of this city are now in Philadelphia.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG.

Appointment of Henry W. Williams.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 30.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—*To His Excellency, Gov. Geary:* Dear Sir—Accompanying this you will receive my resignation of my office of Judge of the Supreme Court. I am constrained to resign, not by any disrelish for the duties of the Court or for its associations, but by a sense of duty to my family, for whom I ought to make some better provisions than I can make in my present situation. When retiring from the bench, permit me to say I feel the deepest interest in the Court, and to express a desire that my successor may be a man in all respects fit for the situation. Such a man I think you will find in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, now a Judge of the District Court at Pittsburgh. He was the Republican candidate last fall, and, in my judgment, no better man can be found. I earnestly commend to you, and urge his appointment. It is very desirable that the vacancy be filled, so that your appointee may join the court when it convenes at Pittsburgh on the 19th of October next. I am very respectfully and truly yours,
W. STRONG.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Sept. 30, 1868.—*Hon. Wm. Strong:* Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, tendering your resignation as judge of the Supreme Court. After careful consideration, I feel myself constrained to accept it, sincerly regretting that the Commonwealth at this important juncture should be deprived of the eminent bearing, integrity and patriotism with which you have so long adorned the Bench. Most respectfully,
JOHN W. GEARY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburgh, Sept. 30, 1868—*Hon. Henry W. Williams, Pittsburg.*—I hereby tender you the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. William Strong, resigned. Will you accept?
JOHN W. GEARY.

THE SEYMOUR COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—One of the Seymour counterfeit bills, which we noticed before, having been sent to General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, at Washington, to ascertain whether it was not a violation of the law establishing the national currency, he referred the matter to Solicitor Jordan of the Treasury Department, whose opinion is, that all such imitations, for whatever purpose issued, are clearly violations of the law, and all parties concerned in the issuing or trafficing in them are liable to fine and imprisonment for so doing. Information has been received that large quantities of this bogus stuff have been passed off upon the negroes of the South, who are assured that it will be as good as any money if Seymour shall be elected.

GENERAL GRANT.

After the fall of Vicksburg, General F. P. Blair made a speech at St. Louis, in which he said:

"You will permit me, I know, coming back from Vicksburg—the scene of our recent conquest—to say what ought to be said, and what not dwells in the heart of every officer and soldier in Grant's army, that to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, is due the great achievements which have been performed by his army. And when *any ambitious and vainglorious chieftain* comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize, General Grant, the whole army of Grant, the whole army engaged in that expedition, will repel the idea; and we will proclaim everywhere that the leading spirit, the great chief and leader of the expedition, was General Grant. We claim for ourselves only that we sought with cordiality and cheerfulness, with such courage as we possessed, with such endurance as we were endowed with, *to carry out his plans;* and we did so successfully."

The "vainglorious chieftain" that Blair referred to was General John A. McClernand, now the head and front of the Democracy of Illinois.

Soon after Lee's surrender, April 11, 1865, the New York *World*, now distinguishing itself by personal abuse of General Grant, said:

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great compaign of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well earned reputations to his. Sheridan and Sherman deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time since Grant was made Licutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgement, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant."

The same article of the *World* contained the following:

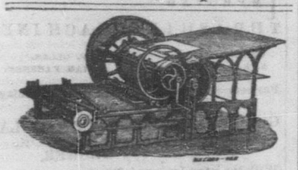
"General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a wholeseme character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have one necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other. They are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysnn Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team, with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy. It is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism and the shallows of affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible glibtougued demagogues."

SOUTHERN IDEA OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The massacre at Camilla seems to have whetted rather than satiated the appetite of the Southern Conservatives for blood. The Columbus *Sun* hopes that "at the next collision sure and speedy vengeance may seek and find the white leaders rather than their ignorant and deluded dupes." The Charleston *Mercury* expresses a desire, in the event of another such an affair, to be able "to chronicle that every white man has been slain." The *Southern Opinon*, genr alizing its remarks, Camilla massacre as a text, asserts that if Grant is elected "the disciplined cohorts of the South must be marshaled once more, and the issue will be, shall the white or black man rule in the South. When it comes," continues the *Opinion*, "to the last arguement reposed in the musket's muzzle and the bayonet's point, where will the negro be?" This is the ferocious spirit that breathes through all the organs of Blair Democracy in the South. Labor must be subjected to capital, the freedmen bound hand and foot and delivered up to the tender mercies of their former masters, and the white men who have stood up declaring for the equality of all men before the law are to be slaughtered, right and left. That is the Southern idea of supporting the Constitution and preserving a republican form of government.

AMERICANS IN JAPAN.—Letters from Yeddo state that the Japanese Government has appointed Henry W. Grinnell, late a Lieutenant in the United States navy, to an important position in the navy of the Mikado. The title conferred is that of Inspector General of the Japanese navy, and the salary named is $15,000 per annum. This appointment gives power to arrange school ships, build dockyards, &c., all to be modeled and regulated in accordance with the most approved foreign system. It is calculated that, out of more than one hundred steamers now owned by the Japanese princes, at least thirty can be relied upon for active service in the new establishment. It is also reported that a similar post in the army has been offered to General Paul Frank, late acting United States Counsl at Cobe (Hiogo).

POLITICS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Winterset (Iowa) *Madisonian* tells a good story on one of the school districts of that county, where the Democracy are in the ascendant. The people concluded it would be a good thing to establish a Sunday School and had a meeting for that purpose. Every thing went on smoothly until the matter of purchasing a library came up. One thought they had better buy of the Baptist Publication Society, another of the Methodist, and so on, until finally a Republican suggested as it was a Union School, they should buy of the Union Publication Society. An old, Democrat immediately arose and said he thought it a great pity that now a days they must bring politics even into the Sunday School. For his part he didnt want any *Union* books!

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

Local Affairs.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

DIDN'T COME OFF—That Democratic thunder that was to be heard on election night.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Sermons Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of Vol. 1 are for sale at the INQUIRER Book store—*Price six cents.*

JUST RECEIVED.—The latest edition of the Doctrines and Diciplines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with an appendix. Price 50 cents at the INQUIRER Book store.

ELONGATED visages have been quite the go about the copperhead headquarters since Tuesday. Copperheadism is quite below par. "That hoss's eyes is sot."

DEPARTED on Wednesday morning—the Democratic carpet baggers imported into Bedford borough and township for election purposes.

SENT TO THE POOR HOUSE TO BOARD.—A portion of the copperhead voters that were boarded free at the hotels until they voted on Tuesday, have since been sent to the Poor-house to board until their votes are wanted again. A specimen of Democratic gratitude.

THE COPPERHEAD MEETING on Thursday, the 8th inst, in this place, was a rich affair. A general invitation to men, women, children and babies, was extended, runners were sent out in every direction to insist upon the attendance of every one who did not wish to be read out of the party. As an inducement to those who could not be driven, a free dinner was offered, but some who got in the wrong box had the pleasure of paying for what they had hoped to get free. By such extraordinary efforts a motley crowd, the larger portion being women and children, was gathered and one hundred and twenty wagons all told, including all the old wagons that could be gathered up in the town, were got into procession.

The renegade Thomas Swann, of Baltimore, tried to talk to this miscellaneous audience, but the people preferred talking themselves, to listening to his twaddle and even the party leaders strayed off down street. After Swann had given up in despair and disgust (the disgust was mutual between him and his audience) another renegade, Dick Coulter, got up to have his say, but the crowd were so thoroughly disgusted by this time that they departed almost *en masse* and left the valiant General in full possession of the field. Finding himself so singularly (for an orator) successful in getting complete possession of the ground the doughty General suddenly collapsed. A richer farce in the way of a political meeting was never seen in Bedford. A grand drunk, on the part of the male portion of this singular conglomeration, wound up the day's entertainment. We hope our Democratic brethren will treat their speakers with, at least, decent respect next time.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MASS MEETING AT WOODBERRY.—The Republicans of Middle and South Woodberry held an enthusiastic mass meeting at the town of Woodberry on Saturday the 10th inst. Large delegations came in from various points and forming in one immense procession marched through the town accompanied by the Bedford Silver cornet band and then repaired to the stand prepared for the Speakers. On motion of Major F. Holsinger David Stucky was elected president of the meeting. Ephraim Mentzer, Robert Ralston, Capt. Bobb and D. B. Armstrong vice Presidents and Dr. Charles Long and W. R. Smith secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by W. M. Hall Esq. John F. Keagy Esq and John Lutz the meeting then adjourned until evening.

In the evening the Woodberry, Tanners to the number of a hundred or more turned out; equipped with capes and carrying torches they made a fine display. The young republicans of Woodberry and vicinity deserve great credit for their energy, activity and zeal in organizing and equipping so fine a club. After the parade of the "Tanners" the meeting again assembled and was ably addressed by Messrs. Longenecker and Durborrow. The Republicans of Middle and South Woodberry are wide awake. As their record on Tuesday clearly shows and their present handsome majority will be largely increased in November.

THE MEETING AT PLEASANTVILLE.—The Republicans of St. Clair township held a mass meeting at Pleasantville on Thursday the 8th inst. Though the day was cold and cloudy the meeting was an unusually large one. The Bedford Silver Cornet Band was in attendance and enlivened the meeting with some of their choicest music. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hall and Lutz on the various issues of the day. The Republicans of St. Clair are fully alive to the importance of the campaign. They have already made a gain on last year's vote and will make a larger one in November.

LING'S.—The meeting at Ling's on Friday evening was an entire success. Over 100 voters were on the ground. The meeting was organized by electing D. M. Black, President. After completing the organization by electing the other necessary officers, whose names have not been reported, I. H. Rawlins was introduced and entertained the audience an hour and a half in a logical and argumentative speech on reconstruction and finance, showing himself especially familiar with the latter subject. He was followed by J. H. Longenecker. After which the meeting adjourned in an excellent state of feeling.

DASHER'S.—The people here were awake to their duty too. What we say of one meeting can be said of all of them, for the people everywhere are alike interested in their country's cause. I. H. Rawlins addressed the meeting to the satisfaction of all. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the whole Union ticket.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The flour market is dull, with scarcely enough doing to fix quotations; sales of Northwestern extra family at $8 50@9 25 ₱barrel, winter do. do at $9 50@11, choice fancy lots at $11 50@13, and extra at $8@8 75. Rye flour sells in lots at $8 00@8 50. Corn meal is nominal. The wheat market is dull and weak, with sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at $2 16@2 20, and amber at $2 25. Rye comes in strong, and commands $1 60@1 65. Corn is lower, with small sales of yellow at $1 30, and Western mixed at $1 27@1 28. Oats are steady at 73@74c

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. LEVI S. DOUGHERTY and Miss CATHARINE BERKHEIMER, both of Blair co., Pa.

WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS, 20 cent edition, full set of 26 novels for $5, for sale a he Inquirer Book Store. tf.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Democratic "whiskey ring" has, by a just estimate swindled the Government out of $300,000,000. Democratic economy!

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican gubernatorial candidate in New York, was last Saturday aboard a train on the New York Central Railroad. Some Democrats thought it would be a fine joke to take a train vote, but were chopfallen enough at the result: Grant, 156; Seymour, 80. On another train the vote stood: Grant, 103; Seymour, 57. The ladies insisted upon their right to vote, and they were: For Grant, 70; Seymour, 19.

AMONG the taxes levied in York, Penn.' is one known as the "Rebel Loan Tax." When Early made his incursion into Pennsylvania in 1864, he levied a contribution in gold on Chambersburg and York. Chambersburg did not pay, and was destroyed; but York "shelled out" the $50,000 in gold demanded as the price of her exemption, and her citizens have ever since been liquidating the same in instalments.

HENRY STANBERY, late Attorney General under Johnson, is for Grant and Colfax. At least we infer so from the fact that he once laid down this rule of action: "When you come to vote, ask what candidate Jefferson Davis and the rebels would wish elected, and vote against that man." This is quite as pertinent now as it was four years ago. "Jeff. Davis and the rebels" are still interested in the result of our elections, and all those who still agree with Davis have their sympathies on one side.

SAID Governor Curtin, in a noble burst of eloquence during his speech before the Union League last Friday evening, "As I looked upon the multitudes of men in line to-day, and saw the tattered flags and stained uniforms and recalled all they had suffered for my country, and then tried to count the countless host who died for liberty, I could not help exclaiming, My God, what sort of a man must he be who can dislike, much less vote against the party supported by these men and led by their great leader?"

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says: "Kentucky Democrats have been as busy as possible, for the last two months, in sending carpet baggers from our State to others to vote at the Presidential election. We can spare thousands from our State. It is rumored that the so-called Democratic Club at Louisville have taxed themselves $500 each, to raise money to send Kentucky rebels over the river, to vote in the Indiana and Ohio elections. We have been informed that there has been a very active business in that way for some time past."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Conversation with prominent Radicals from every part of the State, who are here attending the Fair, warrants us in saying that Missouri is as safe for Grant as Massachusetts or Iowa. We shall carry the First Congressional district by 500, the Second by 7000, the Third by a small majority, the Fourth by 5,000, the Fifth by 4,000, the Seventh by 8,000; total 24,500. The Eighth is close, and in any event will not give a large majority to either party, but we hope to carry it. The Sixth and Ninth are doubtful; both Col. Van Horn and Col. Dyer have fair prospects and strong hopes of success. But those two districts alone must overcome 25,000 majority before the Democrats can hope to carry Missouri!

IN a speech delivered in Cambridge, Indiana, on the 6th inst., Mr. Colfax uttered the following in regard to General Grant: This is our great leader. Prudent in council, reticent in speech and temperate in all his habits, as I know myself, it is a shame for those whose sacred duty it is to inculcate truth and holiness to stand up in the sacred desk, as I am informed a certain man has done lately, and utter this foul slander that Grant is intemperate. I tell you I have known him for years, and a baser slander than that uttered in this town of Cambridge never came from the lips of man. I have sat at his table, and he has sat at mine, and I know of my own knowledge that the story is false. Grant is a temperate man; I have it from his own lips, and he never lied.

VANCE of North Carolina, once Governor, and own cousin to the blockade-running steamer A. D. Vance; the hero, patriot and philanthropist who wanted "hell filled so full of Yankees that their legs would stick out of the third-story windows;" this Vance now says that when Seymour and Blair are elected, he will call the rebel Legislature of North Carolina together again, and set Governor Holden and the loyel Legislature adrift. He was unquestionably encouraged to say this by Blair's Brodhead letter, and by the conduct of the Democratic Convention. Does not this prove that the Democrats are in favor of peace and desirous of reconstruction? Ought not every one so proselyte vigorously to secure so happy a result? All who are sustaining Seymour and Blair are doing their utmost to recreate southern troubles and revive the anarchy and depression that Grant's election will dissipate forever—like Blair's habits.

DURING the Republican procession at Newark, New Jersey, last Thursday night, a ludicrous scene occurred on Mulberry street. At a boarding-house where the landlord was a Democrat the boarders illuminated the upper part of the building, and put out a transparency with the words—"The second and third floors for Grant." This naturally attracted much attention, and nearly every club had a cheer for the "second and third floors," while an occasional groan was given for the first floor. Many Roman candles were also fired from the upper windows of the house, and the affair elicited so much enthusiasm that the landlord finally lost his temper, and, rushing up stairs, took in the transparency and stamped upon it. He also put out the lights on the third floor, but these were soon replaced, and the boarders, like Mark Tapley, maintained their jollity under adverse circumstances.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is reported that John R. Young, of the New York *Tribune*, is decidedly in luck. An uncle in the East Indies, whom he has never seen and seldom heard of has been so good as to die and leave him half a million dollars.

A NEGRO Justice of the Peace has decided a case brought before him, by ordering the plaintiff and defendant each to pay a fine of one dollar, and the constable, who had been active in getting up the case, was condemned to pay the costs.

THE official majority for the Republican ticket in Vermont is given at 27,326. Last year we had only 20,162, and the year before 22,825. So handsomely did the Vermonters improve their majority this year, without special contest or interest.

THE walking Weston has at length achieved one success after a score of failures. At white Plains, New York, on Tuesday, he started to walk a hundred miles in twenty-two and a half hours, and completed the task on Wednesday, with eleven minutes to spare. He had better retire on his laurels, now.

THE Paris *Universe* says the Pope is the only sovereign who does not smoke. All other rulers "smoke, sell smoke, and give smoke. Everybody smokes about them: their ministers smoke and make smoke. Prussia, Russia, Austria, England, Italy, Bavaria, Baden, France—Europe, America and Asia—everywhere—there is a cloud of smoke around the thrones and in every council."

AFTER the revolution comes the reconstruction. The Spanish Junta begins with brave words for civil and religious liberty, with a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies, with recall for the exiles and reform in the customs. Such are the new voices which come to us now from the land of the Inquisition. Their echoes cannot fail to cross the Pyrenees.

WE learn by news from China that another port has been opened to foreign trade in the empire. This port is Chifau, on the Gulf of Pecheie. It has been opened, we suppose, in conformity with treaty stipulations; but whether so or by the voluntary action of the Chinese government the fact shows that China is advancing in a liberal and friendly course towards foreigners.

MRS. MARY L. HUTCHINSON, the mother of the Hutchinson family of singers, died of paralysis, at Milford, N. H., September 20th, aged eighty-three. She was a woman of cheerful temperament, of strong feeling, and of decided character. She had the psalms and hymns of Watts by heart, so that she never needed a printed page, and was so fond of them that lines, couplets and verses would find their way into her ordinary conversation, often with amusing appropriateness.

THE following anecdote of President Lincoln is characteristic: A Mrs. M——, of this city, once called on him in Washington to introduce a young lady who had been instrumental in transporting the United States mails through rebel territory during the war. The lady was rather small, and when Mrs. M——introduced her to Mr. Lincoln as "the young lady who carried the males across the Potomac at Winchester," he half took her up in his arms, with the laughing remark, "carried the males did she, but who carried the females?"

SINCE the trouble in old Spain, the subject of annexing Cuba to the United States is again revived. Referring to it, the New York *Herald* says: It is the best policy of the United States Government not to attempt to take the Island of Cuba by force, not to accept it if offered by the free will and consent of her population under the present posture of affairs in Spain, but to make an offer to the ruling powers at home in a good round sum of money for its purchase.

GOVERNOR Bullock, of Georgia, and General Mead, commanding the military district, have issued appeals to the people of the State to maintain order on election day. The Governor charges all persons to claim redress from the county sheriffs if their persons are threatened or their political rights are denied, and in case the sheriff does not listen to their appeal they must report the facts to the Governor himself. General Meade disposes the troops in he State to the best advantage, and directs his officers to preserve the peace at all hazards, without, however, interfering with the civil authorities or allowing political prejudices to sway them.

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence? In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this desease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, ana the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should be resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without entailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences; and, as a stomachic and anti-billious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the "Chills of October Evenings will have no terror for you.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

NEW FALL GOODS!!!

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

FRESH GROCERIES,

TOBACCOS AND SEGARS, at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

All are invited to call and see for themselves.

Bedford, October 16.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of James L. Prince, late of the Borough of Saxton, dec'd, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately; those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANN PRINCE, Administrator,
9oct Saxton, Bedford co., Pa.

OUR NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.
9oct 7m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER the 24th, 1868, the following described real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in East Providence township, containing 21 ACRES, more or less, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE thereon erected; about seven and a half acres being cleared. Adjoining lands of Jacob Riley, D. A. T. Black, and Mary Morgart.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

JAMES HOUSEHOLDER,
25sep:ts Adm'r. of Geo. Riley, dec'd.

CHEAP PAINTING.

1/3 COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

New Advertisements.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation.*

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara,	Housatonic,
Catskills,	Delaware,
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White Mountains,	Cuba,
Washington,	New Grenada,
Saratoga,	Venezula.
West Point,	The Andes,
Mammoth Cave,	China,
Central Park,	Japan,
Trenton Falls,	England,
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Our imported "Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland,	Spain,
Rhine,	Tuileries,
Pyrenees,	St. Cloud,
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Ireland,	Herculaneum,
Wales,	Fontainebleau,
Pompeii,	Compeigne,
Germany,	Versailles,
Austria,	Naples,
Italy,	Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Fritt's Series of 8 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep1m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REALESTATE

The undersigned Heirs and Guardians of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased, will offer for sale, at public outcry, on or near the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, all the following, described Real Estate, situate in the township of Colerain, in the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of George Waltman, James England, Philip Diehl, Josepa S. Diehl, H. P. Diehl, and Henry Harcleroad's heirs, containing 142 acres and 20 perches nett measure; about FIFTY acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder of the tract is well covered with White Oak, Chestnut, and other valuable timber. The soil is productive, chiefly limestone land, and all susceptible of cultivation. This property is favorably located, in the heart of the fertile valley of "Friends Cove," convenient to good schools and churches, about five miles from Bedford, and about seven miles from the Railroad Station, at Mount Dallas. Title indisputable.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the undersigned Widow, Heirs, and Guardian of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased.

SUSAN HARCLEROAD,
CHARLES HARCLEROAD,
ADAM HARCLEROAD,
JONATHAN HARCLEROAD,
SUSAN DIEHL,
JACOB HARCLEROAD,
ELIZZEBETH DIEHL,
PHILIP HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Anna Mary and John Philip Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd, and as purchaser of the share of Christian Harcleroad, dec'd.
JOHN HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Ellen and Simon Henry Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd. 25sep

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:—East Providence, (Householder's H.) Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Bainbridge, (Brick Church,) Saturday, Oct. 10; Southampton, Saturday, Oct. 17, (Adam's S. H.); Harrison, (Buffalo Mills,) Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry, (Bridgeport,) Tuesday, Oct. 20; Juniata (Buena Vista,) Wednesday Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburgh, (Schellsburg,) Thursday, Oct. 22; St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Friday, Oct. 23; Union, (Moses',) Saturday, Oct. 24; Cumberland Valley, (Centerville,) Monday, Oct. 26, Bedford Borough and Bedford Tp., (Bedford,) Tuesday, Oct. 27; Snake Spring, (Hartley's,) Wednesday, Oct. 28; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct. 29; Monroe, (Fletcher's,) Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30, 31; Hopewell, (Dasher's,) Monday, Nov. 2; Broadtop, (Hopewell,) Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, (Stonerstown,) Wednesday, Nov. 4; Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, (Woodberry,) Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodberry, (New Enterprise,) Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Special Examinations, at Bedford, Saturday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 o'clk A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, Sept. 14, 1868-4w Co. Supt.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY OCTOBER 31st 1868, the following described Real Estate, situated in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of William Rininger, Thomas Lingenfelter, Thomas Jones and others, containing 240 ACRES and 141 PERCHES neat measure, 100 ACRES cleared and under fence, 15 ACRES of which is good meadow with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN, SPRING HOUSE and other out buildings, and a SAW MILL thereon erected. ALSO a good apple orchard thereon. This farm is well supplied with water and is convenient to churches and school houses. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN McCREARY, Trustee
for sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Bisel, dec'd.
1oct:4t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Major, Esq., Trustee for the Real Estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, deceased, to and among the creditors and parties entitled to the same—hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment on Thursday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

0oct2t G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

Legal Advertisements.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

First Tuesday (3d day) of November,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be Electors of PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And incase the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

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"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a rece

Farm, Garden & Household.

STOCK FEEDING.

The foundation of good farming is the keeping of as much stock as can be kept well, and no more; but some farmers make the mistake of over-stocking their farms, by which means their stock feed on poor pasturage, and in a drought frequently suffer for want of food. In the winter season too many cattle are crowded into small barn-yards, and the result is that the strongest ones eat the most of the fodder, and the smaller and weaker animals are hooked about and have to take up with the leavings of the others; and when all are provided with stalls, some portion of the stock suffers when let into the yard, in consequence or there being too many for the space allotted them, especially in stormy weather, when they all strive to get under the sheds.

A great deal of stock can be advantageously kept on most farms, if proper means are taken to provide for their comfort and support. In the first place, the necessary change of pasture must be provided sufficient to sustain the stock in a severe drought, if one should occur; or good crops should be grown to "soil" the cattle when the pasturage is too short. The "coiling" system alone is often made to support a large number of cows on farms that could not give pasturage for half the number and allow sufficient winter fodder to be cut.

In the next place, ample and warm winter accomodation must be provided so that the stock can feed in sheds quietly when not stalled; and with an abundance of good fodder every farmer will find that keeping stock is profitable, as it is admitted by all good farmers that fodder fed on farms is better than to sell it as the manure produced by the stock keeps such farms in a good state of fertility.

Every farmer should raise all the young stock that he can feed well and give good winter quarters. A choice lot of good dairy cows can seldom be brought; they must be raised on the farm.

As regards the breed of cows to be kept, if butter be the object, the Alderneys, or their grades, are considered best in proportion to the quantity of food consumed. This is a small breed of cattle, and their milk is exceedingly rich. They do not produce more milk than ordinary cows, but it yields much more cream.

If the selling of milk be the object, the Ayrshires are the best breed that can be procured, as the cows of that breed have a world-wide reputation of being the most abundant milkers known. In many cases, however, our native cows are equal in value for both milk and butter to any blooded stock in existence, but such cows are scarce, and cannot be found for sale, except in rare cases.

For working oxen, the hardy Devons are are the most popular, as that breed will thrive on pasturage where the Durhams would hardly exist.—*Rural American.*

BOTTLED CIDER.

One of our exchanges advises bottling cider, and gives the following directions:

For bottling let the pumace lie in the trough over night. The first run of the cider from the press is the best. Let the cider work a day or two, the casks being full, so that the pumace may pass off at the bung-hole. Then take an empty cask, clean and sweet, put into it ten or twelve gallons of the cider, thrust into the cask through the bung-hole an ignited rag sulphur match, suspended by a wire from the bung, to which it is to be attached; and after this another, and so on, till three or four matches have been consumed. Then shake the cask violently, until the fumes of the sulphur are completely incorporated with the cider. Pour the cider thus prepared into the cask in which you propose to keep it for the winter. Repeat the same process until the cask is full. Bung the cask tightly and let it remain in the cellar, till March, and then draw the cider off and bottle it. Place the bottle upon the bottom of the cellar, and cover with sand. Some place the bottles up in a trench or between two bits of joists, as in this way the corks will remain secure without twine or wire.

If you don't care to bottle it, you can make excellent cider in this way: Take pure cider put it into clean casks; then after the cider has worked so as to be pleasant, add to each barrel a pint of mustard-seed, and bung tight. The cider will remain till spring of very pleasant taste and sparkling appearance, when poured into a tumbler.

FALL CARE OF GARDENS,

We have more than once spoken of the tendency which so often prevails among farmers to neglect proper attention to their gardens at all seasons of the year. The farm appears so much more important in the extent of its productions, and in the amount of labor required to keep it in proper condition, that the household part of the grounds, the garden, is too often left to take care of itself to the care of those who are unable to work it properly. In the season of planting, the comparatively trifling work that is required to make a good garden is withheld, on the plea that there is more prersing work in the field. The farmer who acts on this principle does an injury to himself and to his family, and to his friends; for nothing contributes more to the supply and the comfort of the social board than a productive garden. It may be made almost half the support of a family, and, with its small fruits, its roots and its vegetables of every description, it adds immensely to the good cheer of a country home.

On the supposition that this part of a farmer's duty has not been neglected at the proper season for raising the crops, we would remind our readers that the time is at hand when the fruits of such labor are to be cared for. And many of our readers have no other farm than their garden, so that it stands them in hand to reap the advantage of their summer toil by carefully gathering and storing the product. The value of all kinds of vegetables depends, in a great measure, upon the condition in which they are gathered and stored away.

Many garden roots will not require to be taken up before the close of the month, and some of them not until October, but we give these timely hints and would especially advise all who have such crops to store, to have places provided for them in season, that they may not suffer by being left out too long.

After all the crops are garnered, the garden itself should be put in complete order; all weeds and useless bushes removed, and everything made ready for another season. This will both invite and facilitate labor in the spring.

THE UNCHANGEABLE LANDS.

We quote the following from *Dickens All the Year Round:* Things do not change in the East. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab sheik now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha now arrange his house; in every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground, devouring a mess of lentile like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright; along every road plod the sons of Rechab, whose fathers, one thousand years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; at every khan young men around the pan of parched corn dip their morsel into the dish; Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine; olives are shaken from the boughs, as directed by Isaiah; and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact house of Lazarus where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon, the leper, where the precious box of ointment was broken, and whence udas set out to betray his Master.

Telographic.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of wire hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chesn	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions,* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extersive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclnsively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent,* and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18.6mos.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

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Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS J. CROYLE,
21aug Administrator.

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June 19, 1868.

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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